

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC:

Thursday Morning, April 25, 1861.



The Union Forever—The Flag We Fight Under.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States has made a requisition upon the State of Michigan for military aid in enforcing the laws and upholding the Constitution and the Union of the United States;

And whereas, The laws of this State already authorize the raising of two regiments of Militia for the service of the Federal Government;

And whereas, Said laws contemplate that the uniformed volunteers shall first be called in such exigencies;

Now, therefore, The Adjutant General of this State is hereby authorized to accept the services:

1st. Of ten Companies of Infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three months, (unless sooner dissolved.)

To this end, the Companies of the uniformed volunteer Militia that may desire to tender their services, will forthwith report, through their Company commanders, to the Adjutant-General at Detroit, the names of Company officers, and the number of their rank and file, ready for service; the number, kind and condition of their arms; and the number of officers and men already in uniform, the kind of uniform, and the number in want of uniform.

Out of the whole number of companies, the Adjutant-General will first select ten companies for immediate service. The companies which may be accepted will be required to fill up, according to the following schedule:

For each Company—one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians and sixty-five privates.

All Companies formed, and to be formed, will be instructed and put in a serviceable condition as soon as possible, and will at once begin drilling according to "Hart's Tactics."

Those not immediately required will be formed into one, or more additional regiments, as the exigencies of the service may demand.

It is confidently expected that the patriotic citizen soldiery of Michigan will promptly come forward and enlist in the cause of the Union, against which an extensive rebellion in arms exists, threatening the integrity and perpetuity of the government.

The Adjutant-General will issue and enforce the necessary orders to carry out the objects of this Proclamation. Given at Detroit, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1861.

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General.

Volume Four.

With this number, the REPUBLICAN enters upon its fourth year. In entering upon a new volume we have no other pledge to make or assurances to give than those found in our course during the past three years. We are grateful for all the encouragement we have received—for the numerous acts of courtesy and kindness that have been bestowed upon us both by political friends and opponents, and shall endeavor to merit the confidence of our friends in future more fully than we have in the past.

Although we have had, perhaps, quite as much patronage as we had any reason to expect, yet the receipts for advertising and subscription have not been enough to pay the expenses of the paper. To obviate this difficulty, and it is a serious one to us—we need an increase of circulation, which will enable us to make our paper what the interests of the county demand. To receive this we must have the co-operation of our friends in the several towns. The expense of sending an agent into the county to canvass will more than absorb the profits of subscriptions he would obtain, and unless there are parties sufficiently interested in sustaining and improving their county papers to secure them a good circulation, without the expense of an agency to the publisher, these papers must, from sheer necessity, fail fully to meet the wants of the county. We therefore say to our friends, you shall have in the REPUBLICAN just such a paper as you choose. We will expend upon it one, two or three thousand dollars per annum, as you will give us the means; not being favored with a large surplus of capital, we cannot exceed the limits you fix for us. The subscription price of the REPUBLICAN will be, as heretofore, \$1.00 a year, to be paid in all cases, in advance. This places the paper within the reach of all.

Our position upon the great questions that now agitate the country at this time can be summed up in a few words: We are for maintaining the Constitution and Union as it is—as our fathers gave it to us. We were early

taught to honor and revere the glorious stars and stripes, and we shall follow the good old flag wherever it may go; and rejoice over any victory that may be won under its folds. While we believe civil war to be an evil, still we think it is not the part of manliness to chant jeremiads over it when it is actually upon us. It has been certain, from the beginning, that the secession of several States from the Union could not be consummated peaceably. The government has forbidden it; it could; but acts of war perpetrated against it by the rebels render longer forbearance impossible. The die is cast—the war between Order and Rebellion has begun. There is now no retreat short of disgrace and destruction. It is now to be determined, once for all, whether the government of our fathers is to be ever at the mercy of conspiracy and treason—whether its supposed authority is a serious reality or a worthless sham. The only course now left for the government is to make its power felt. The public voice demands that, since we are in a state of war, the contest shall be sharp and terrible in order that it may be short.

Happily, the imbecility and treachery in men of power no longer menace us. We have now sound rulers. The noblest Roman is at the head of our Army. The energy and wisdom of the Administration are rallying friends and enemies alike to its support. "God and our Country," will be now the watchword of all patriot hearts. All selfish or party aims will now be sacrificed to the restoration of the peace, and the vindication of the honor of the Republic.

Hoping that all our old friends may feel it to be for their interest to continue with us during the year we are now entering upon, and that they will renew such aid in procuring new subscribers, as we in their opinion deserve, without further remarks, we lay before you No. 1, Vol. 4, of the REPUBLICAN.

The Wonders of A Week.

It is one brief week, says the Chicago Tribune, since the lightning brought the sad news of the fall of Sumter, and the grievous insult to the national flag. The blow that felled the stars and stripes, blotted out partisanship, and united twenty million of freemen into a solid phalanx. A cry of vengeance rose over the land, and was placated only by the utter subjugation of the Constitution and the nation.

A solemn vow to Heaven was taken by three millions of fighting men, that the paricides must be stricken down, and the damning insult atoned in blood.

What history has been made between two Sabbaths! One week ago the people seemed sunk in indifference, absorbed in pursuit of mammon, divided into partisan factions.

Behold the marvellous change seven days hath wrought? Could miracle do more? The world's history furnishes no sublimer manifestation of exalted patriotism, or more fervent devotion to liberty.

A war has begun, not of conquest and acquisition, but to defend the life of American Nationality, the supremacy of the law over anarchy, and the existence of our beneficent Government. Loyalty and treason will measure arms. The strength of Liberty and Union will be tried against despotism and secession. One or the other must perish by the sword. The Constitution of George Washington or the Constitution of Jeff. Davis must be the supreme law of the land.

We war not against the people of the South but against the enemies of the Union, wherever they may be found—whether in Chicago, Charleston, New Orleans or San Francisco. The place is nothing; it is the overt act, the deed of treason, the attempt at violent subversion of a peaceful and righteous government, that causes loyal men to put on their armor and go forth to smite the pariahs of the South.

If a week has wrought such wonders, what will a year accomplish? For populi, vox Dei.

A New Theory about Fort Sumter.

The New York Post has its own theory about the surrender and feeble defence of Fort Sumter. It thinks that the whole affair was one of military strategy planned by Gen. Scott, who did not think Fort Sumter worth holding at the loss of life it would cost. It is of the opinion that the whole design of the movement at Sumter was to gain time to strengthen Washington and draw attention away from Fort Pickens, which commands the commerce of all the Gulf States, so that it could be provisioned and reinforced, which we know has been done. There is a certain plausibility about this view.

A NOBLE RESPONSE.—The citizens of Circleville, Ohio, in response to the President's Proclamation, have raised two thousand dollars towards arming and equipping a volunteer company, subject to the call of the Governor of that State.

The city of Flint in this State has subscribed \$500 to the loan called for by Gov. Blair.

Traitors in Cass County.

We understand that there are now in Cassopolis, in this county, persons who are so far lost to every consideration of loyalty, of patriotism, of honor, of truth, of manliness, of independence, who openly sympathize with the cotton rebellion when they dare, and secretly gloat over and rejoice at the surrender of Sumter—things who would prefer to see the triumph of this squad of traitors to the successful administration of the Government under its present head. In fact, it is said that one person openly stated, when called upon to assist in some Union demonstration, "that he would do nothing to sustain an Abolition government; that the war belonged to the Republicans and they might fight it out." Another man—we beg the reader's pardon, he is not a man—is reported to have said "that he hoped every man who joined the company of volunteers, now being organized in this county, would be the first to meet death at the hands of the South."

If these reports are true; if treason is thus openly preached in our very midst, is it not time that it was put down and rooted out? Had not these traitors better be informed that it is time for them to emigrate south and join their tribe brethren in South Carolina, or at once and forever stop their treasonable talk. We do not wish these persons any harm, but while every man suspected of the crime of loyalty is driven out of the seven rebel States, under penalty of the halberd, it is high time that no avowed and active sympathizer, with treason should be allowed to corrupt the air of our loyal county with their pestiferous breath.

Pirates to be Let Loose.

We publish to-day the Abyssinian Proclamation of Jeff. Davis, inviting pirates to prey upon Northern Commerce. The letters of marque of the Southern Confederacy can carry no authority whatever, and all privateersmen sailing under them, if caught, will be hung as pirates. It is not strange that men who began by robbery and treason should end in piracy—and we hope at the yard arm.

The Governor of South Carolina has submitted a report that the State has already run in debt \$627,000 and there is no money as yet to meet it. The loan advertised for three months, for six hundred thousand dollars, has not been touched as yet. No body looks at it that has any money to lend. Of course the Governor is not yet posted as to the amount of private claims for services and damages that the State is to be held liable for. The last six months has put Palmetto in debt some two millions. It is very strange that the money kings don't sympathize in a practical way with their royal brother King Cotton.

The Empire State has Spoken.

The Empire State has spoken, and in a voice of thunder, as she always does when the public welfare demands it. The Legislature has passed a bill to raise thirty-two thousand volunteers, with only six negatives in the House and two in the Senate. They have also passed the bill appropriating three millions of dollars to meet the expense mustering them into the service of the Government. We suspect such acts as this will convince the traitors that the North is in earnest.

From Washington.

Hon. John F. Potter, the gallant Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, arrived in Chicago on Sunday last. The Tribune learns from Mr. Potter, who left Washington on Friday night, that about 55,000 stand of arms which had been stored at Harper's Ferry, were removed safely to Washington, some weeks since. Only 15,000 stand of arms were at the Ferry when the Armory was destroyed by Lieut. Jones, and all of them of inferior character. Mr. Potter says that there are full 10,000 troops in Washington, many of them the flower of the volunteer and regular army. No fears are entertained of the ability of this force to repel any attack which the rebels may make on the Capital.

Constitutional Amendments.

The only amendments proposed to the Constitution by the Legislature was one in regard to the election of Regents of the University, and that authorizing the creation of a State Bank with branches. If this last amendment be adopted by the people, the Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, create a State Bank, with a certain number of branches. This proposition cannot be submitted to the people until the general election in 1862, nor a law passed in accordance with its provisions before the session of 1863.

THE RIGHT PLATFORM.—Henry Winter Davis announces himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress, from Baltimore, "upon the basis of the unconditional maintenance of the Union." This is bold and characteristic. Mr. Davis takes the right stand, and will, we trust, be sustained in it by his constituents.

The True Story of Fort Sumter by Capt. Doubleday.

The following is a digest of Capt. Doubleday's statement: "The demand to surrender Sumter was made on the 11th, and refused, not only by Anderson, but by the unanimous voice of his command. On Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, the rebels sent word that the fire would be opened on us from every direction including a hidden battery. The fire opened from a volley from seven mortars, firing ten inch shells, and shot from thirty three guns, mostly columbiads. We took breakfast, however, very leisurely. The command was divided into three watches, under the direction of two officers. After breakfast they immediately went to their guns, and opened fire upon Morris Island. The iron battery at Cummings' Point was of immense strength, and most of our shots glanced off. Anderson refused to allow the men to work the guns on the parapet on account of such a terrific fire.

"There was scarcely a room left in Morris Island. Several shots went through the floating battery, but it was little damaged. Two guns on the iron battery were dismantled. A man was stationed who cried 'shot' or 'shell' when the rebels fired, and the garrison were thus enabled to dodge. At first the workmen were reluctant to help work the guns, but afterwards they served most willingly against the iron battery. The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but the flames were extinguished by the efforts of Messrs. Hart, of New York, and Lyman of Baltimore, both volunteers.

"On Saturday the officers' quarters caught fire from the shell, and the main gates were burned. The magazine was surrounded by fire, and ninety barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was encircled by fire all our materials were cut off, and we had eaten our last biscuit two days before. The men had to lay on the ground with wet handkerchiefs on their faces to prevent smothering, and a favorable eddy of wind was all that saved our lives. The cartridge bags gave out, and five men were employed to manufacture them out of our shirts, blankets, sheets, &c.

"It will take half a million dollars to repair Fort Sumter's interior. Most of their shots were aimed at the flag."

The following is the conversation between Major Anderson and Wigfall: "The latter said: 'Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop this, sir.' Anderson only replied, 'Well, well.' Wigfall—'You've done all that can be done, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the fort.' Anderson—'General Beauregard is already acquainted with the terms.' Wigfall—'Do I understand you will evacuate on the terms proposed.' Anderson—'Yes, and only on those.' Wigfall then retired. A few minutes after Colonel Chestnut and others came from General Beauregard, asking if Anderson wanted any help, stating that Wigfall had not seen Beauregard for two days, and had no authority for his demand on Anderson, to which the Major replied, 'Then we've been sold. We will raise our flag again.' But they requested him to keep it down till communication was had with Beauregard. The firing then ceased, and three hours after another deputation came, agreeing to the terms previously decided upon.

"On Sunday morning the steamer Isabel came down and anchored off the fort, when all the baggage was put on the steamer Clinch. The troops were under arms. A portion were told to salute the flag, and when the last of the fifty guns were fired, the flag was lowered amid the loud and hearty cheers of the men, who then formed and embarked to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Two men were killed on the second round of the salute by the premature explosion of a gun, and four were wounded, one badly, and left at Charleston.

"Fort Sumter has not been reinforced on any occasion. "The Baltic arrived off Charleston the morning of Friday, after the firing commenced on Sumter. The Pawnee and Pocahontas arrived on the next day. The Powhatan and Atlantic have not been seen. The steam tugs have been blown to sea, and have not been seen.

"The day that Major Anderson evacuated preparations to reinforce him had been made for an attempt that night. A schooner was seized and an agreement made to pay the pilot and captain \$500 to put them in the fort, but the fort was evacuated before the attempt could be made. Capt. Fox had instructions to attempt to provision the fort without troops. If fired on, he was to push in the best he could, but the gale prevented the arrival of the tugs and transports."

Among the many incidents of the battle is that of Mr. Hart, a volunteer, who, when the flag was shot down and the rebels' fire was concentrated on the flag staff, gallantly nailed the stars and stripes amid a deadly fire.

As the U. S. troops on the Baltic came up the harbor, salutes were fired from all the forts and an immense throng on the Battery nearly wild with excitement and enthusiasm. Anderson's brother officers express the deepest indignation at the aspersions cast on their brave commander.

Numerous friends waited on Major Anderson and other Sumter officers during this P. M., and the appearance of any officer or soldier from Sumter in the street was the signal for a crowd and enthusiastic cheers.

The Fifth Regiment paid their respects to Anderson this P. M., to which he responded from the balcony of the Berwood House by returning a simple military Salute, amidst the cheers and vociferations of thousands. Both the Major and his command show the earnest effects of their gallant seige.

The following is Major Anderson's dispatch to the Secretary of War. "Six—Having defended Fort Sumter thirty four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, the magazine sur-

rounded by flames and its door closed from the effects of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provision but pork remaining, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort on Sunday P. M., the 4th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away the company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major 1st Artillery.

The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 19.
The President has issued a proclamation, stating there was insurrection against the government in several States. That laws for the collection of the revenue cannot be executed therein, conformably to the constitution, which required that duties throughout the country be uniform. They have further threatened to grant pretended letters of marque. He says:

"I therefore deem it advisable to set on foot a blockade; therefore, competent force will be posted to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from ports of the seceded States."

Dowagiac Prices Current.

COLLECTED WEEKLY.
REPUBLICAN OFFICE, April 25, 1861.

WHEAT—5.00 to 5.25 per bush.
WHEAT—5.75 for Red; \$100 for White.
CORN—cob, 25c. shelled 35c.
OATS—15c. per bushel.
BARLEY—10c. per bushel.
HAY—10c. per pound.
BUTTER—14c. to 15c. per pound.
CHEESE—5c. per lb.
TREYS—7c. per lb.
CIGARS—10c. to 15c. per pound.
LARD—12c. per pound.
INDIAN MEAL—\$1.00 per cwt.
HIDES—green, 45c. to 5c. per lb.
HIDES—dry, 10c. per lb.
PEARS—125c. to 85c. each.
APPLES—Dried, \$1.10c. per bushel.
APPLES—Dried, 5c. per lb.
—green 375c. to 50c. per bushel.
EGGS—7c. per dozen.
SALT—fine, 2.25 per bbl.; coarse, \$2.50; 30c. per sack.

Special Notices.

A REWARD IS OFFERED!
For the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vendor of any such counterfeit or imitation of BERRIAT'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PARR, JR., blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful Aroma has been received by Americans, with that factor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy.

ap4-50ml

I. O. O. F.

The regular meetings of Dowagiac Lodge No. 57, I. O. O. F., are held at their Hall on Thursday evening of each week, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Transient brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

N. B. CRAWFORD, Sec'y. A. H. REED, N. G.

MASONIC.

The regular meetings of Dowagiac Lodge, No. 10, F. and A. M., are held at their Hall on the first Saturday before full moon of every month.

P. D. BECKWITH, W. M. MOSES PORTER, Sec'y.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

Dr. HARRIS, Albany, N. Y.—Dear sir: I cannot refrain from informing you of the wonderful effects of your SUGAR COATED PILLS on a boy living with me. While hard at work drawing cord wood, he fell to the earth as if in a fit, was insensible and partially cold. We carried him to the house and sent for a doctor, who bled him and gave him some medicine. He remained all night in the same situation. The doctor said he would die, and left him. My wife insisted upon giving him some of your Pills. We administered four in five hours, and shortly after two more, rubbing him with hot brandy and mustard. The Pills operated powerfully. At four o'clock in the afternoon he opened his eyes and spoke, commenced getting better, and in three days went to work. More than fifty of our citizens saw the boy, and will testify to what I have said. You are a stranger to me, but I thought I would write.

See advertisement on 34 page.

MOTHERS, READ THIS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TENDERS.

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

oc225-2731

1861. Little Prairie Route. 1861.

GARDEN & NURSERY.
B. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

10,000 Apple Trees now ready for the Orchard.

FIFTY LEADING SORTS.

Go to the Nursery and Choose Your Trees.

PRICES:

From 5 to 7 feet, \$12.00 per 100

4 to 5 " " " 15.00 " "

2 to 4 " " " 10 to 15.00 "

PEACHES, GRAPES, CHERRIES,

Strawberries, Shrubbery, &c.

For Catalogue, apply at the Nursery.

On account of the unsettled state of the currency, I would say, I will take Western money at its highest market value, or Sugar, Honey and Grain.

B. HATHAWAY.

Little Prairie Route, April 25th, 1861, 33w3

DRAFTS.

On England, Ireland, France, and all parts of Germany, for sale by

H. B. DESMAN, Banker, Dowagiac, Mich.

EVERY THING REQUIRED IN THE SCHOOL Room can be had at

ALWARD'S BOOKSTORE.

New Advertisements.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

STANDARD OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf

172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

And corner of Main and Walnut Sts., St. Louis.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. F. ROGERS.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public that I have permanently located in Niles, and am prepared to perform all operations relating to the teeth or mechanical Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the latest and most approved style, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

ORRIS TOOTH POWDER,

the best preparation in the world, to secure healthy teeth and gums. May be had at his Office.

Price 25 Cents.

ROGERS' ORRO MYRRHINE

imparts a pleasant aroma to the breath, benefits the gums and mouth, and is daily in use by thousands. Price 75 Cents Per Bottle.

Office over Messrs. & Charles Drug Store, above the Post Office, Main Street, Niles, April 25th, 1861. ap2-1m3

The "Good Time Coming" Come.

First in the Market!

The "Old Mammoth Store" Still Ahead.

NEW GOODS

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

DANIEL LARZELERE & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the people of Cass County, that they have just received the Largest, Handsomest and Cheapest Stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

Ever brought into Dowagiac, embracing everything in the line of Staple and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

HATS and CAPS!

Boots and Shoes!

And in short everything kept in a first-class country store, which they are selling at extremely low prices.

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

In the Dry Goods department will be found every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods

Consisting in part of

SILKS,

PRINTS,

DELAINES,

BERGES,

GINGHAMS,

VALENCIANS,

POPLINS,

MUSLINS, &c., &c.,

of every Style, Stripe and Shade.

Also, a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached

SHEETING & SHIRTINGS

of every quality and price, which, with our very superior lot of

Clothing, Cloths, &c.,

Our large assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES,

AND

Hats and Caps,

OUR

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c.,

than which, none better were ever offered in this village, we can

DEFY COMPETITION

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES,

and then save money by buying your goods at the

Old Mammoth Store.

D. LARZELERE & CO.

Dowagiac, April 25, 1861. ap25-4t1

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Cass.—
S. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Cass, holden at the Probate Office, in Cass